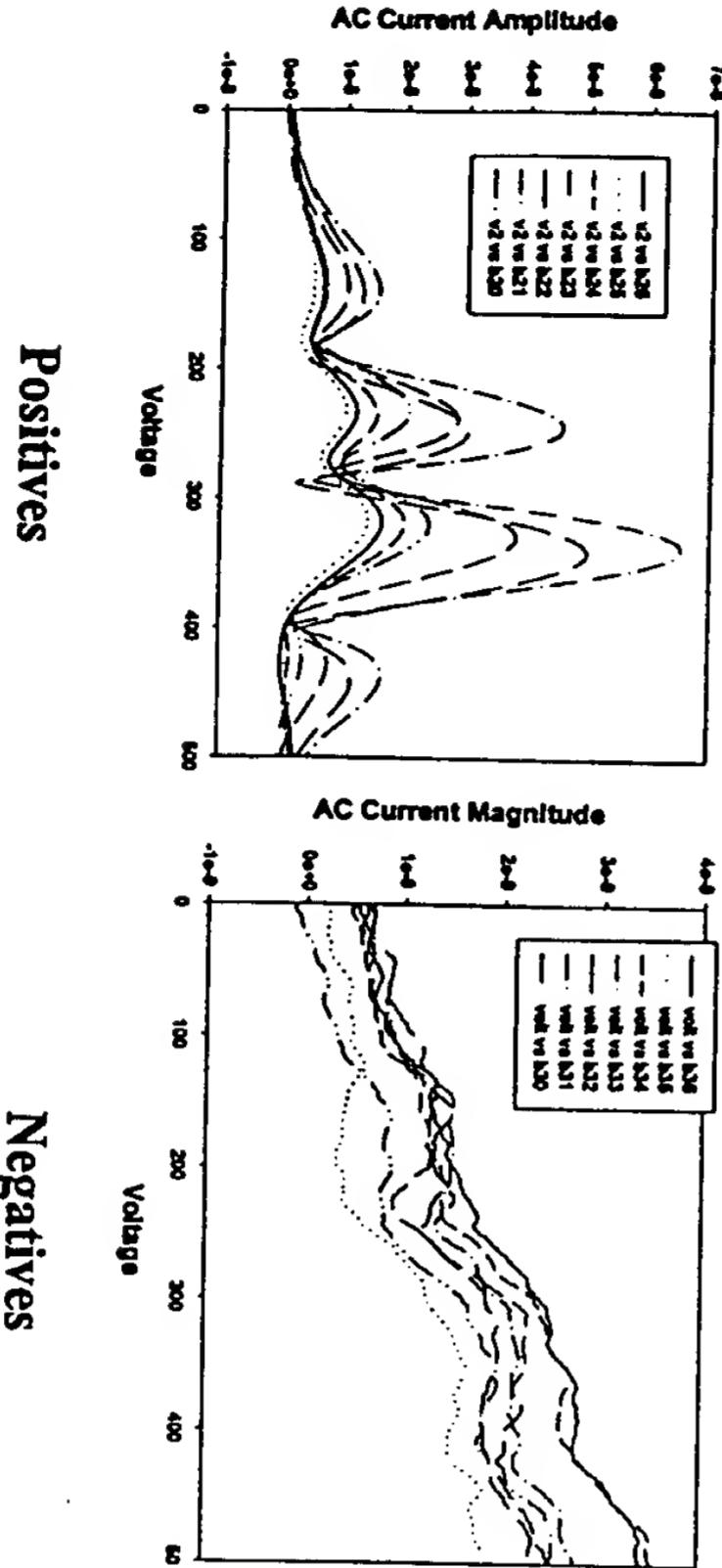
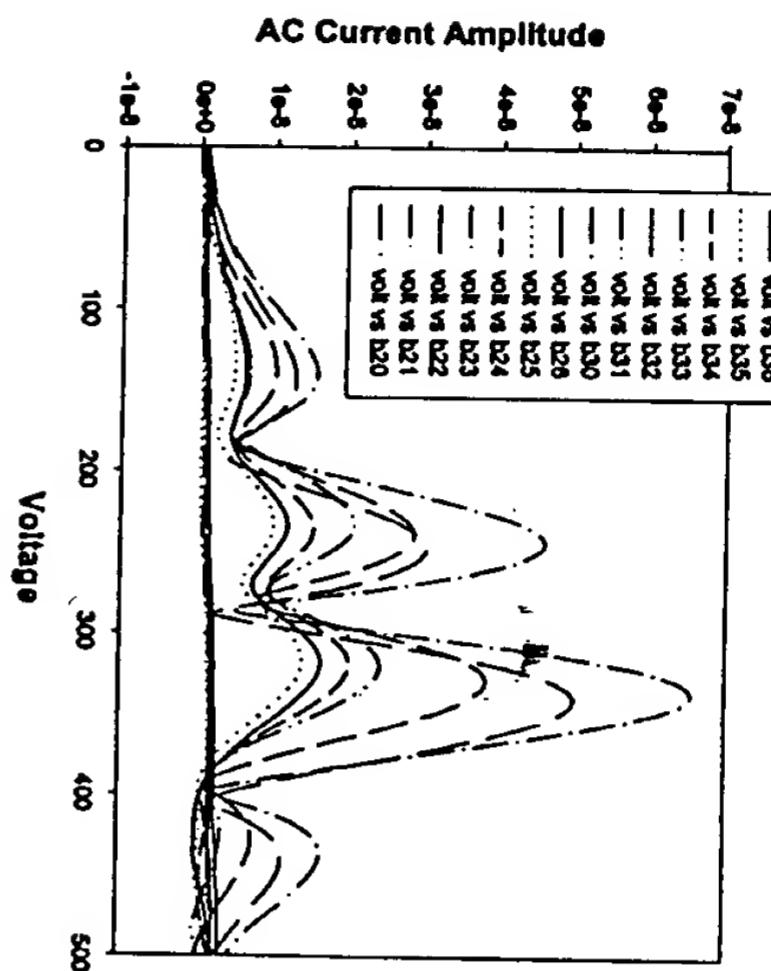


Positives and Negatives



Positives

Negatives

Fig 1

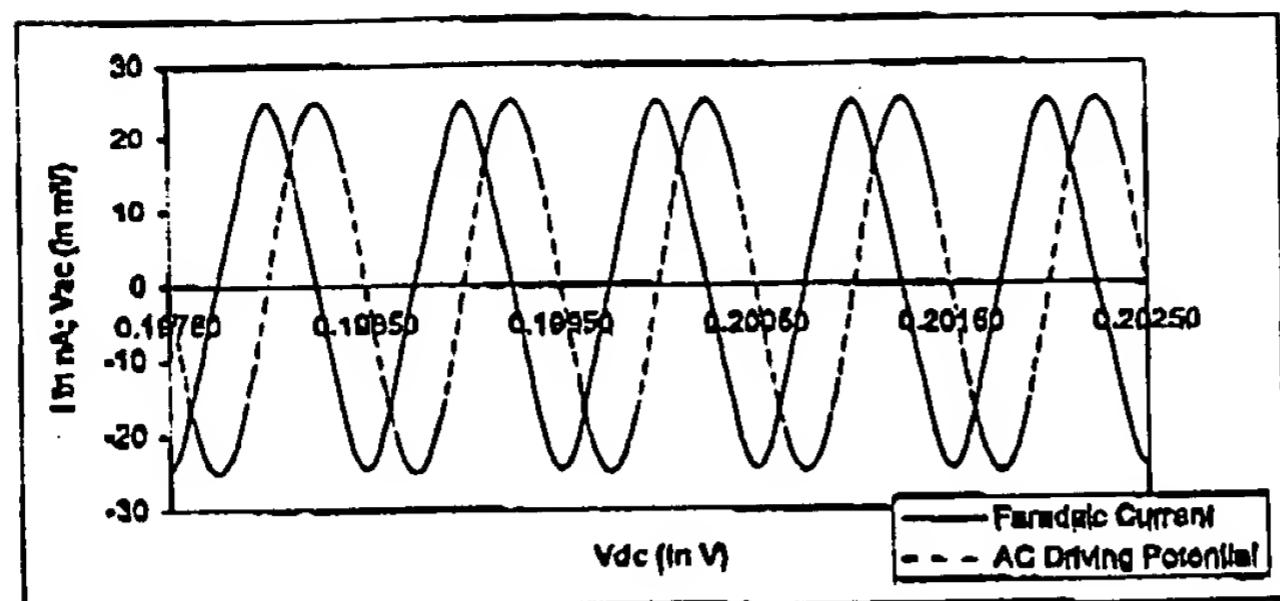
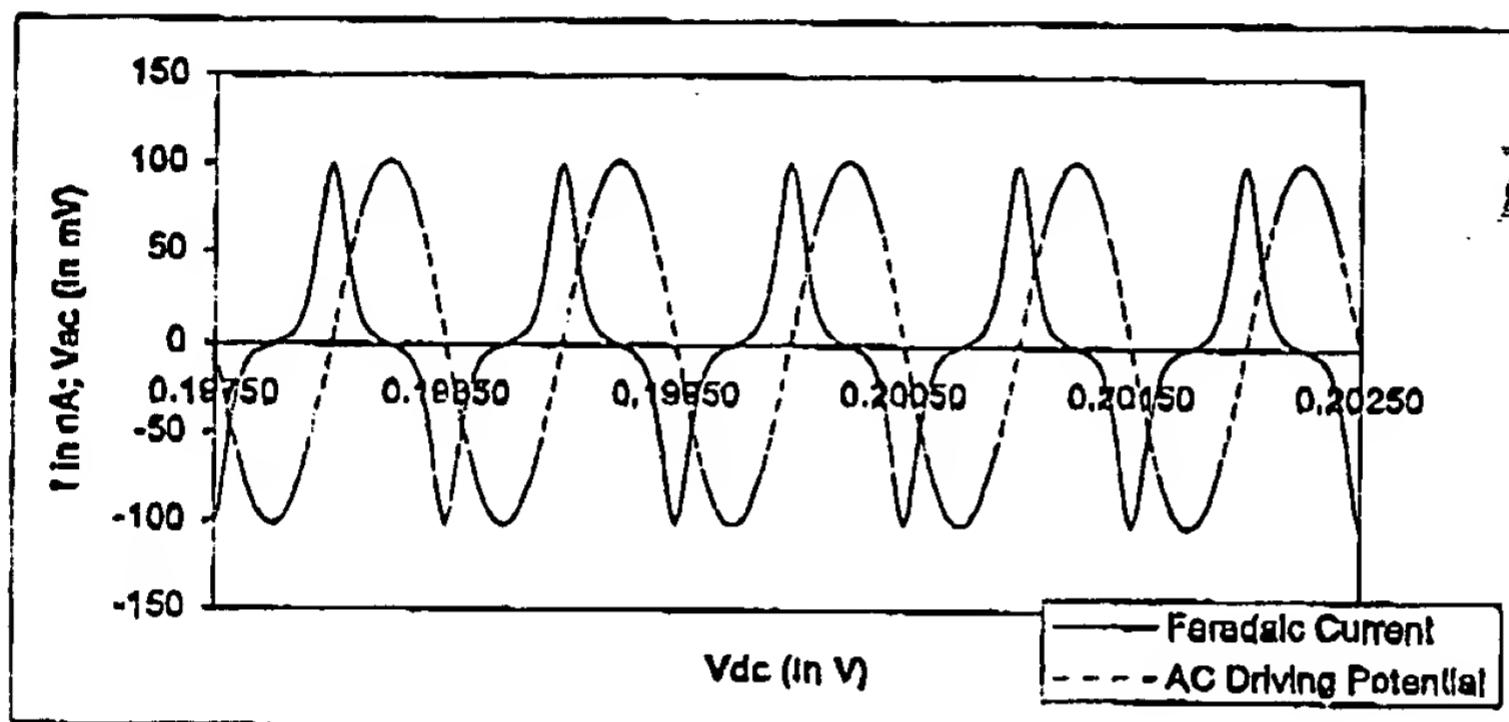
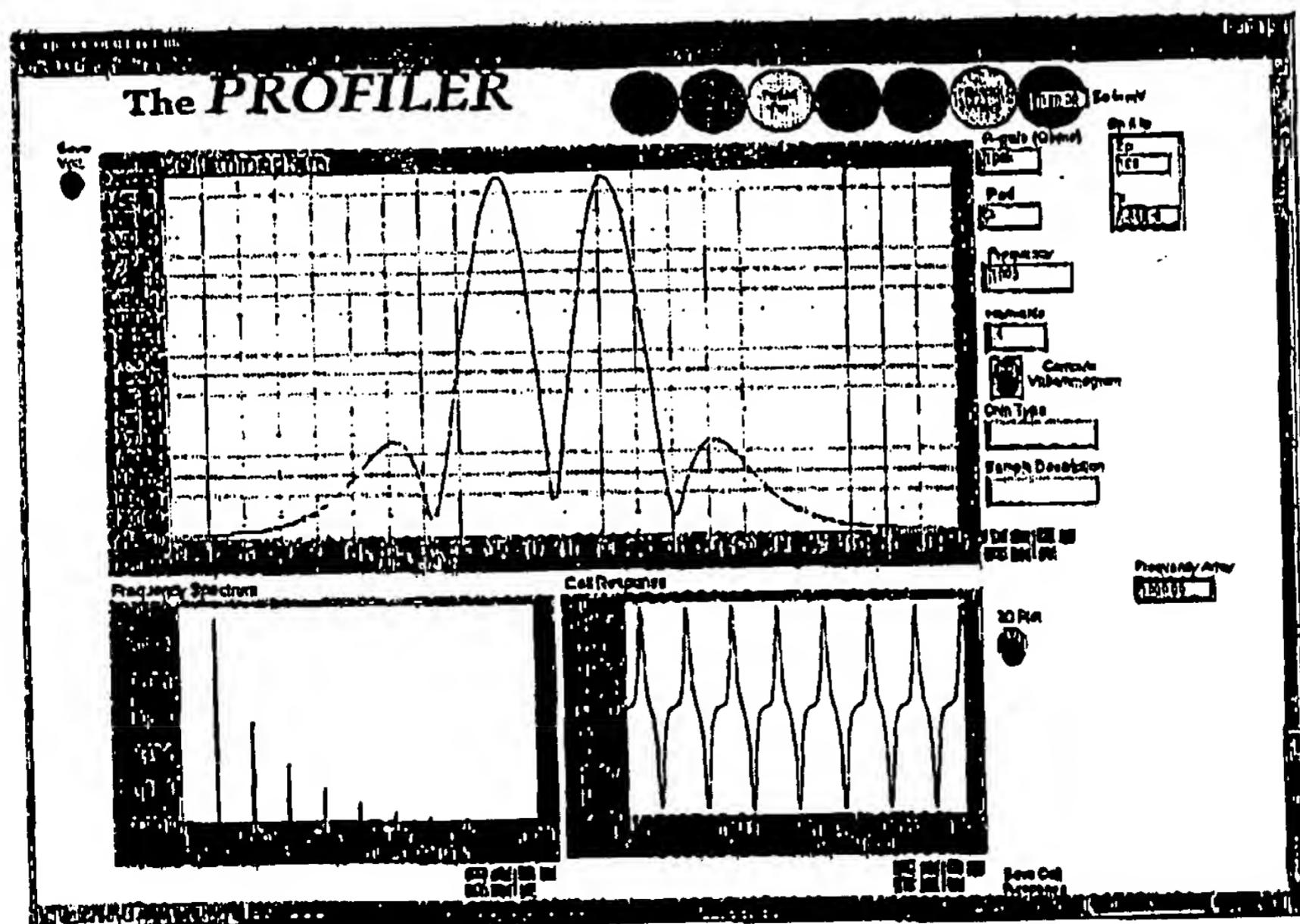


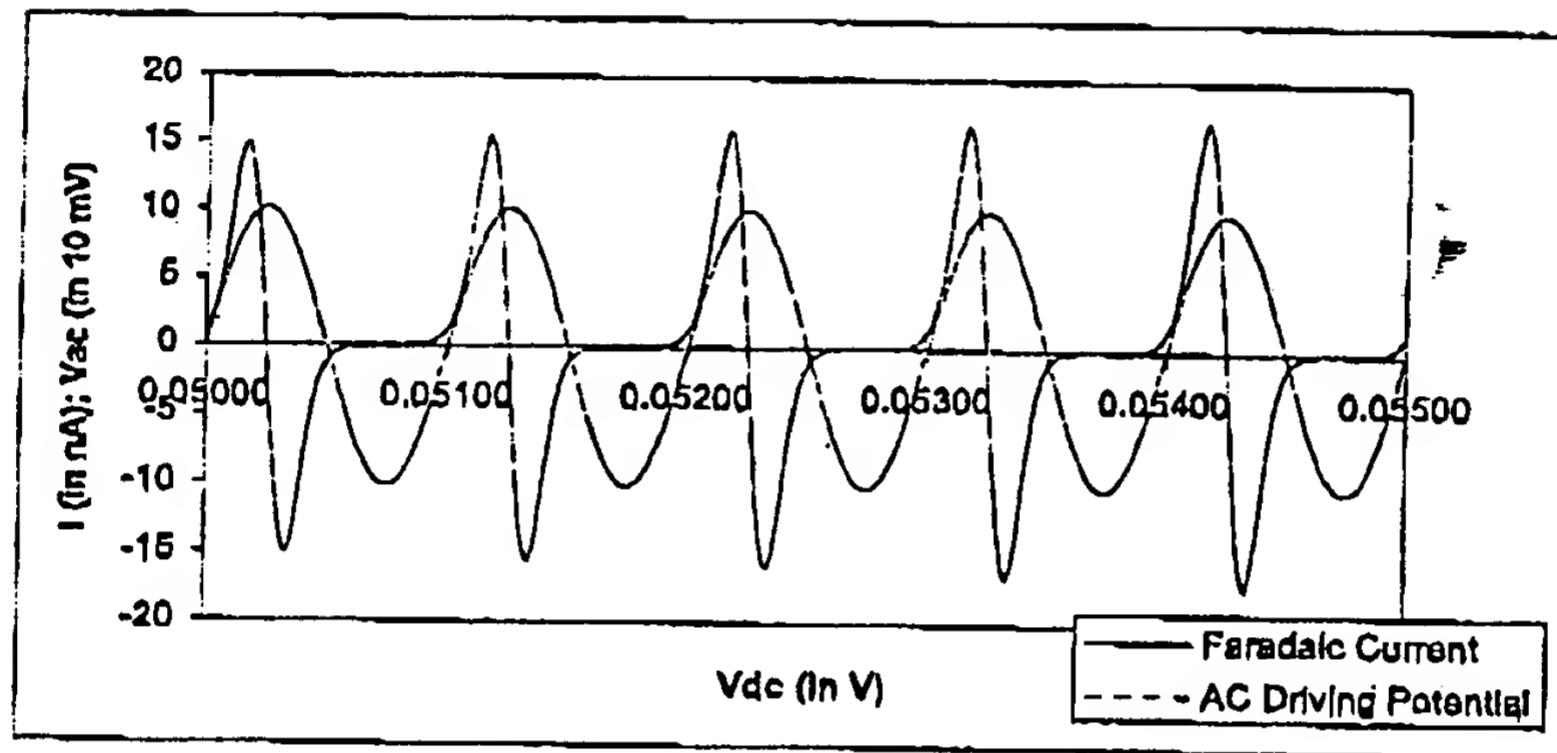
Fig 2A



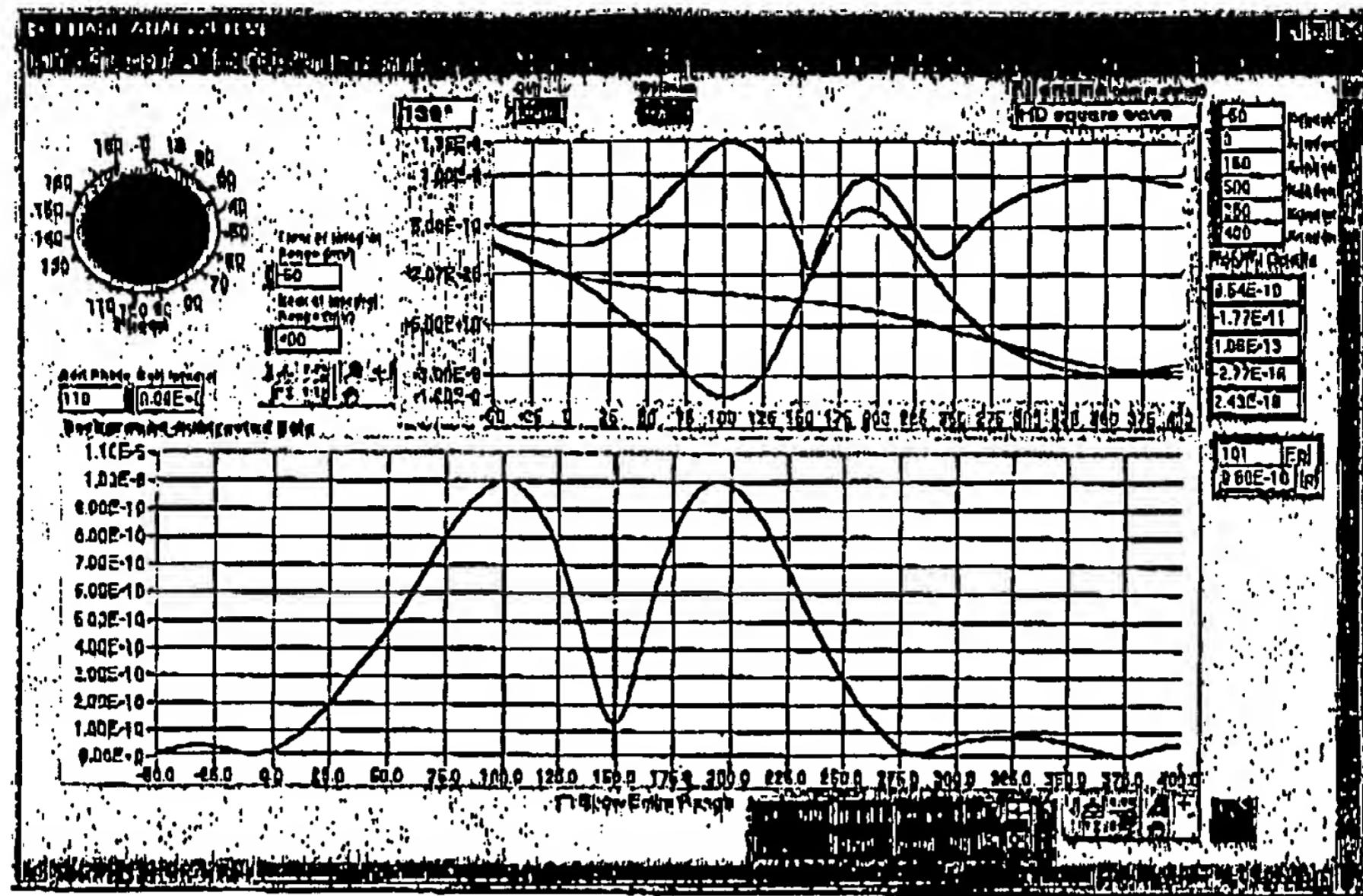
2B



2C

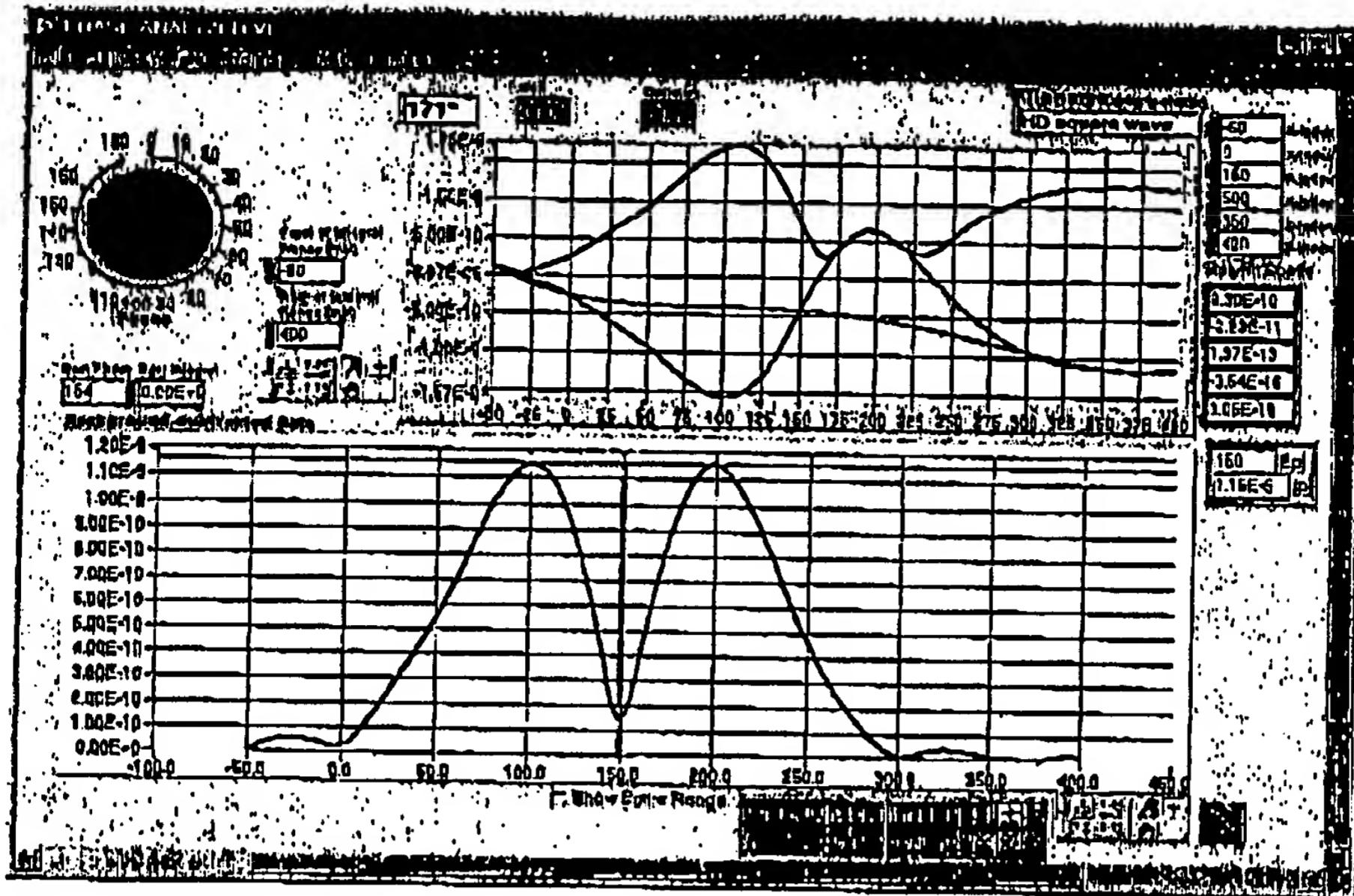


2D

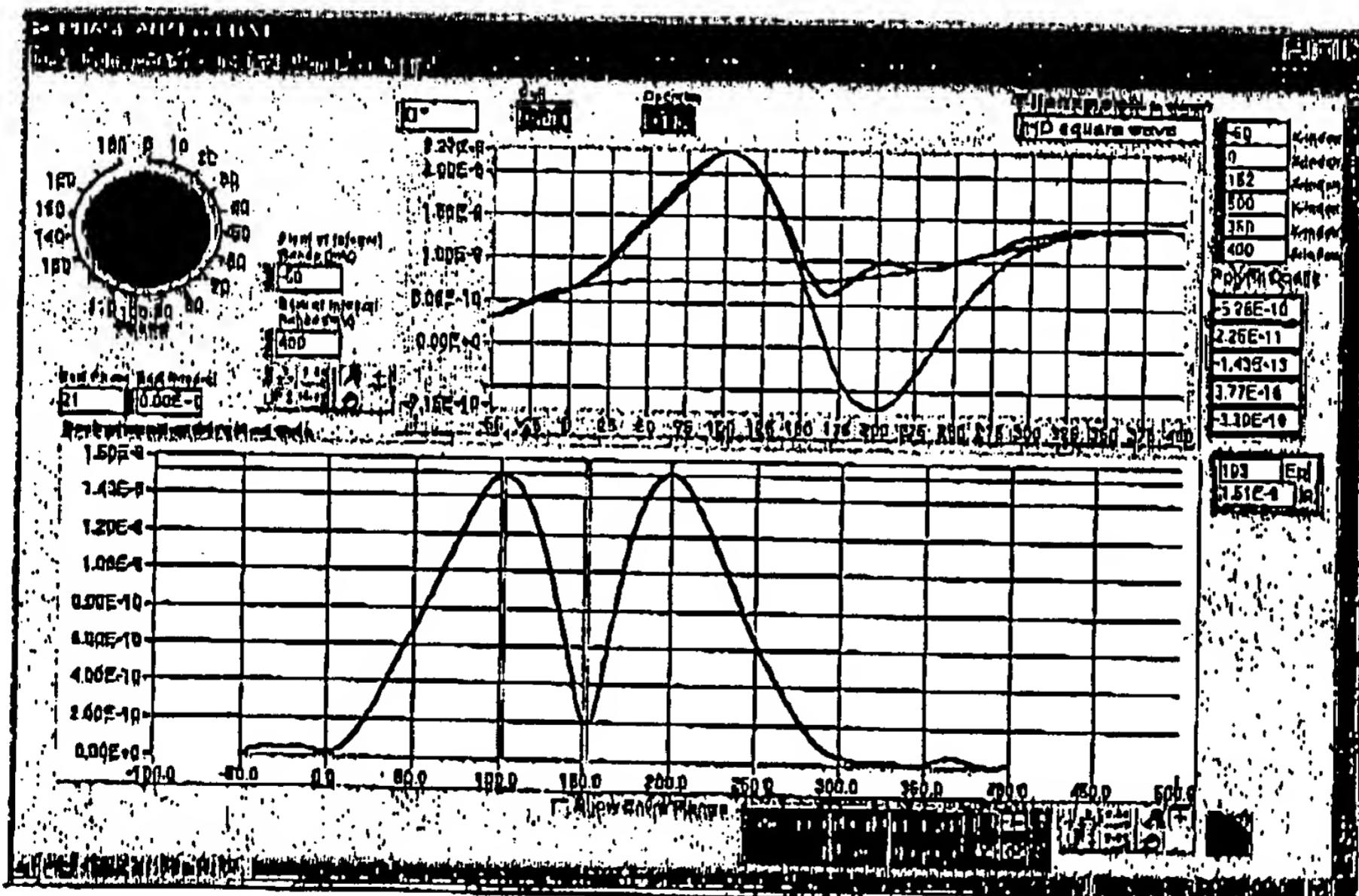


2nd harmonic SW

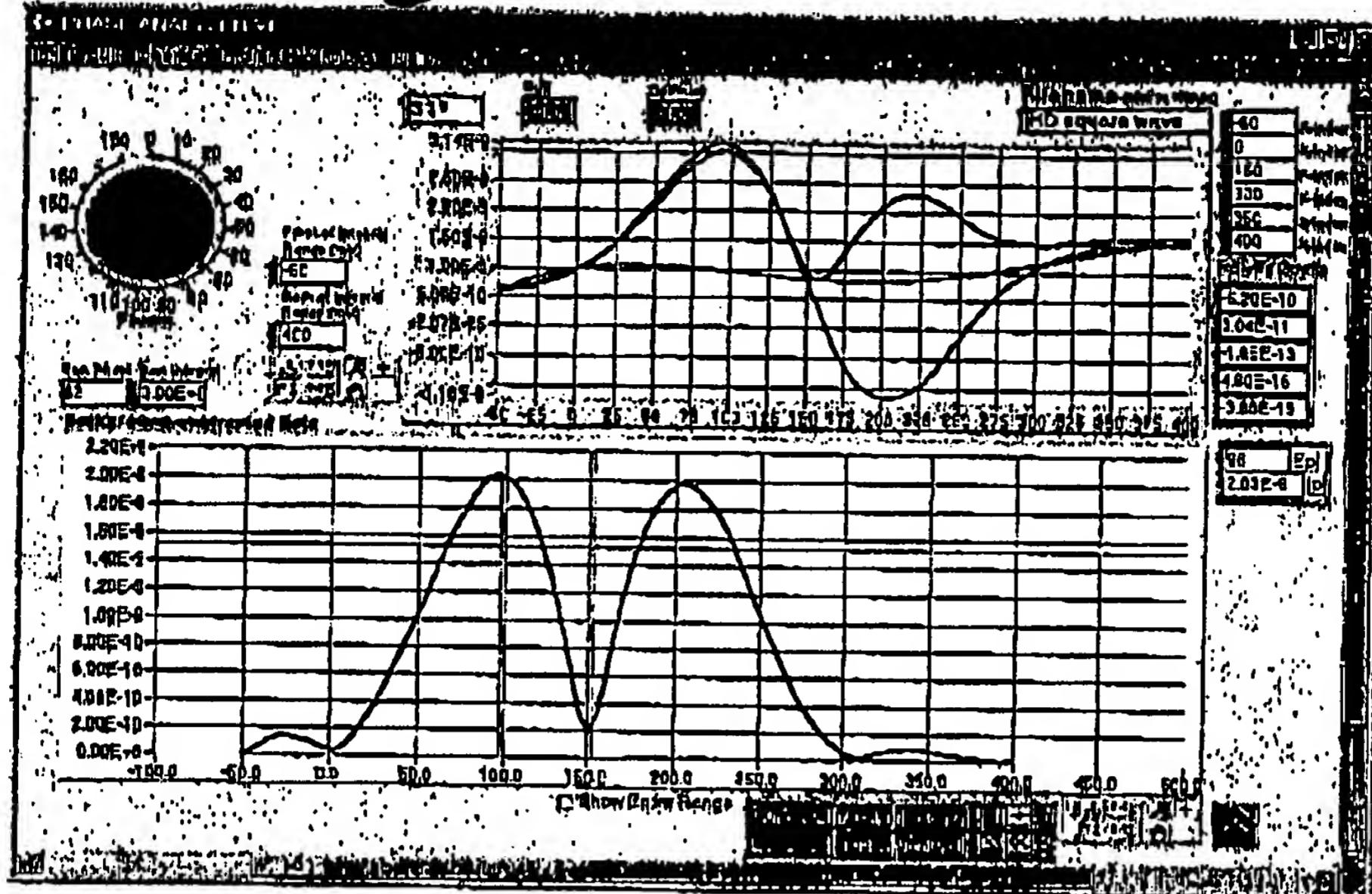
Fig 3A



3B
4th harmonic SW

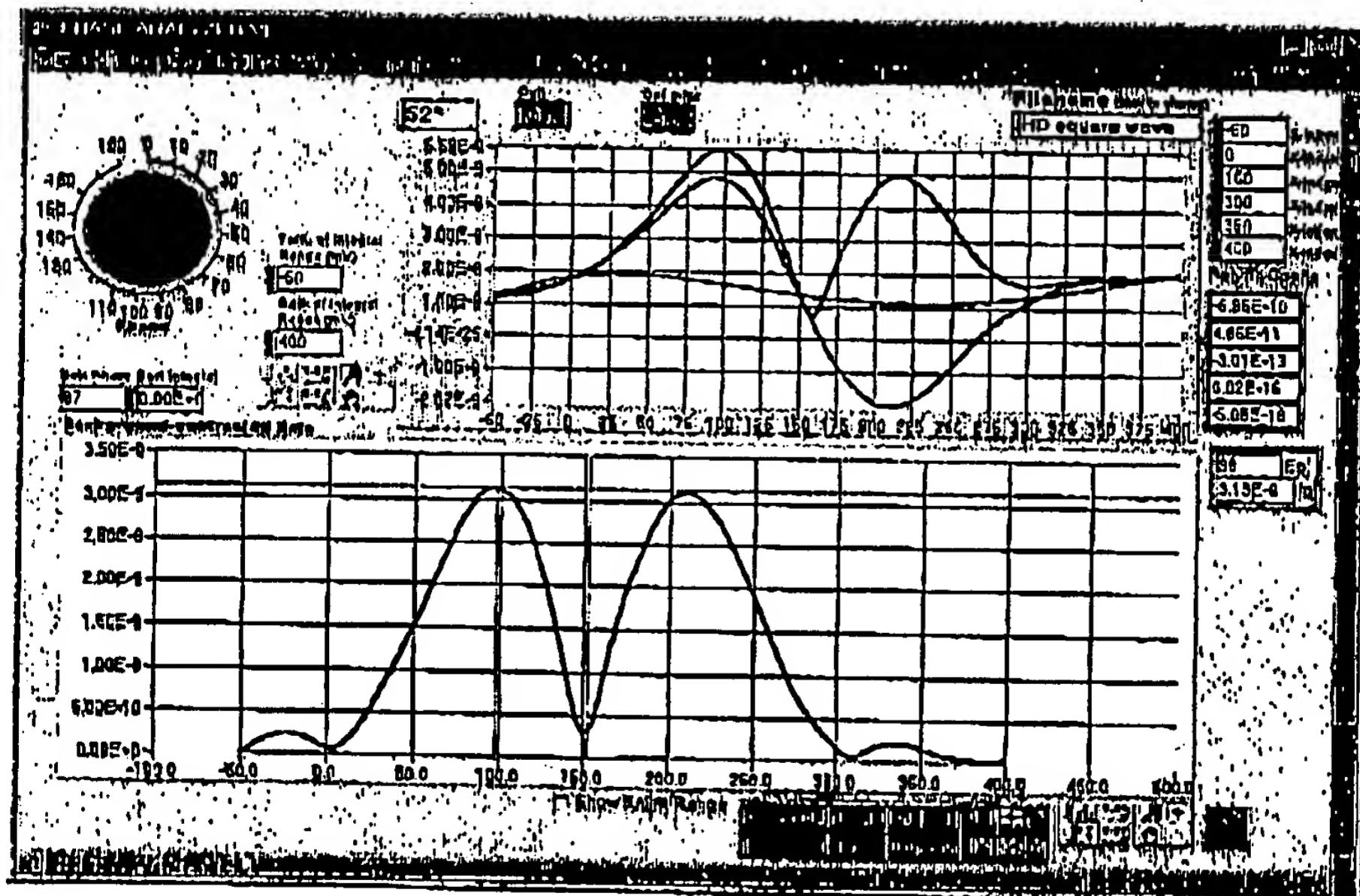


3C
6th Harmonic SW



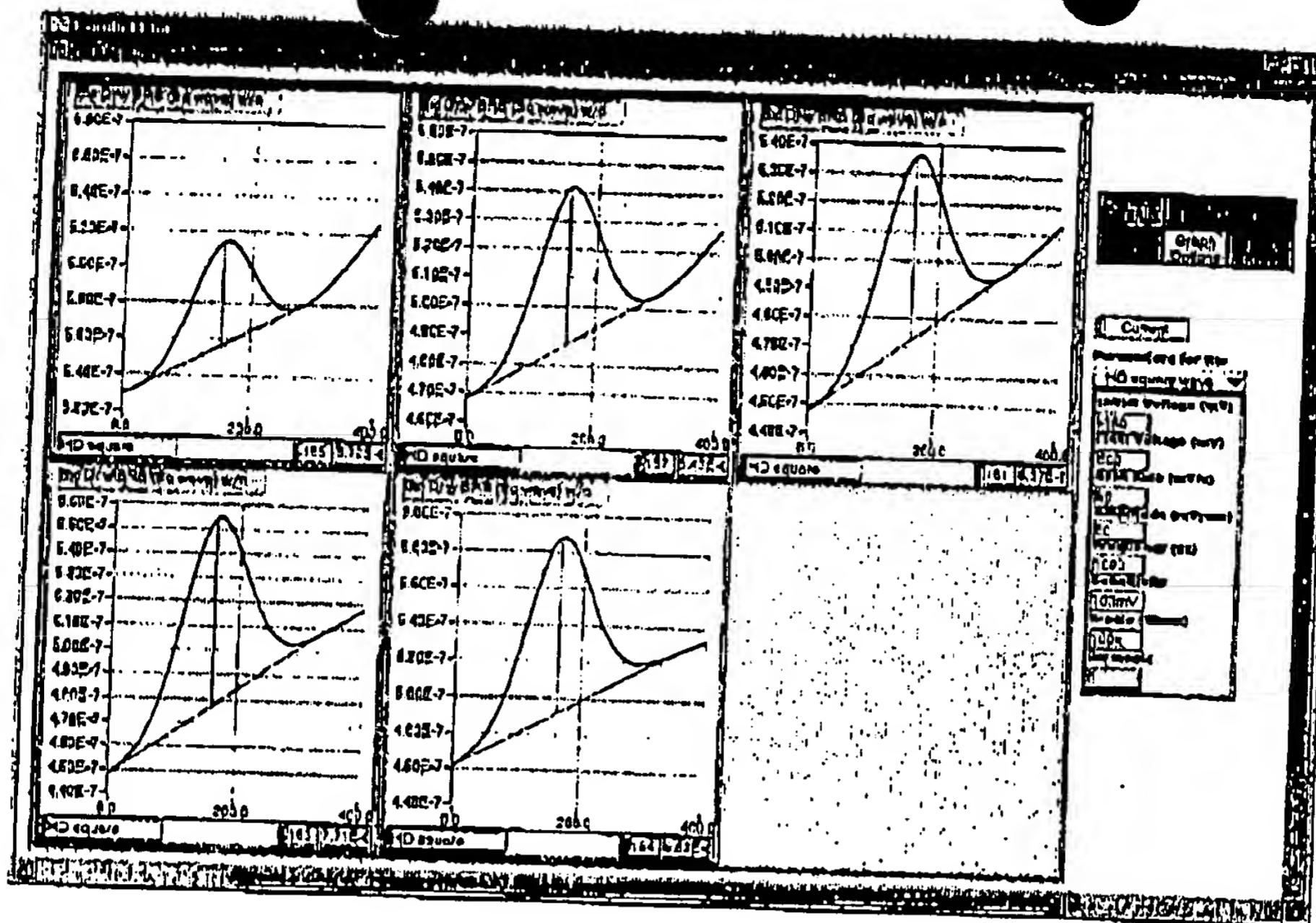
8th Harmonic SW

Fig 3D

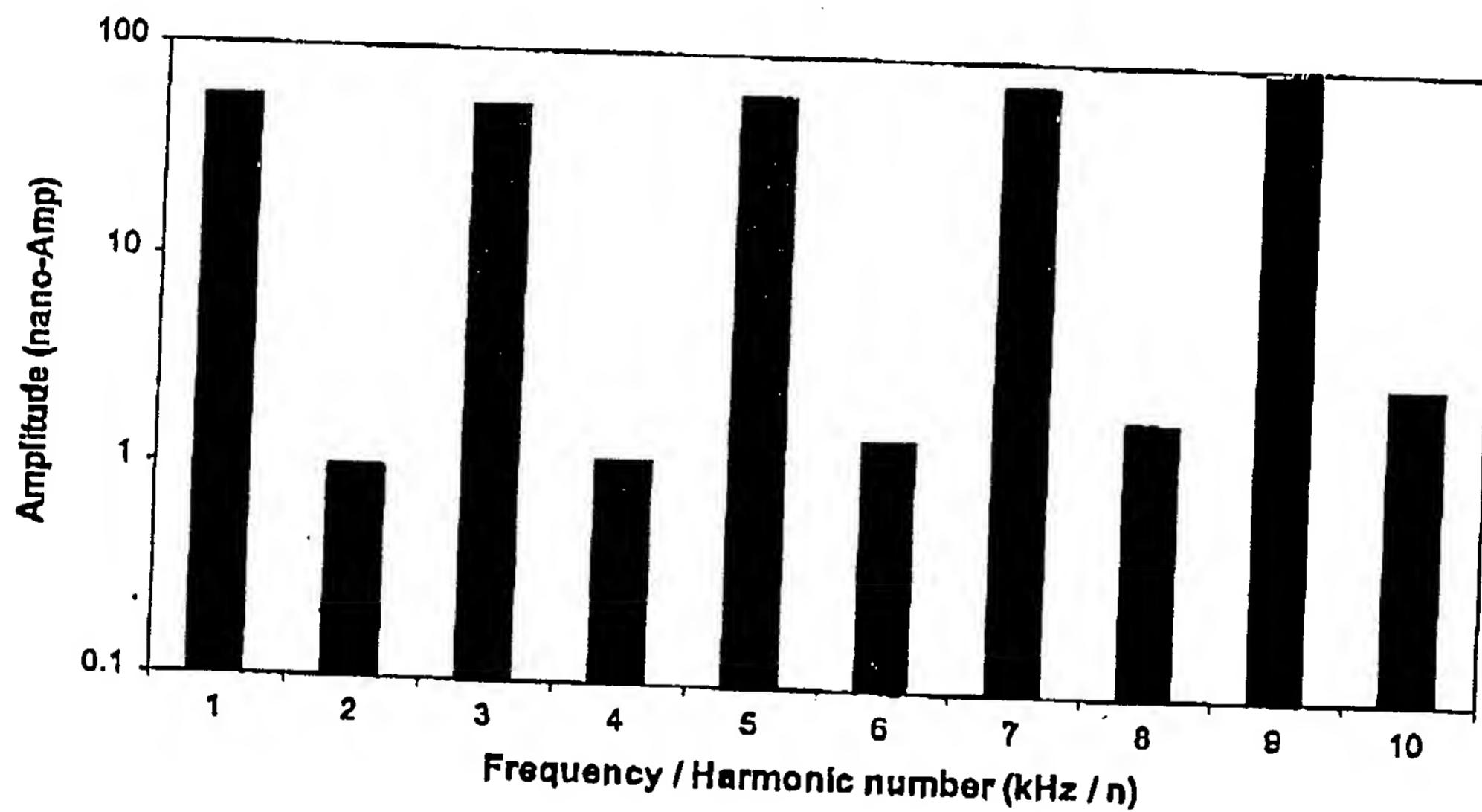


10th harmonic SW

3E



1,3,5,7, and 9th harmonic SW



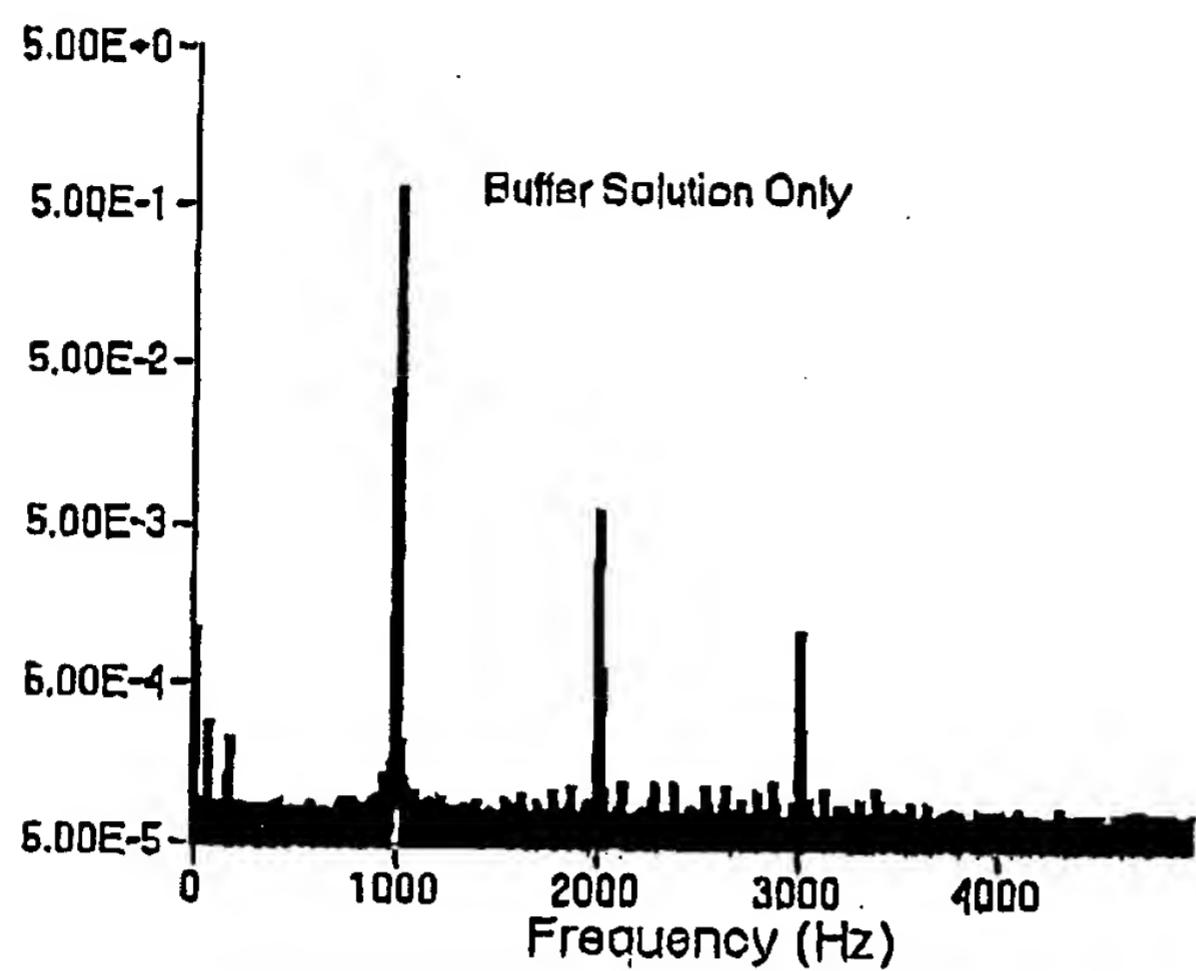


FIG 4A

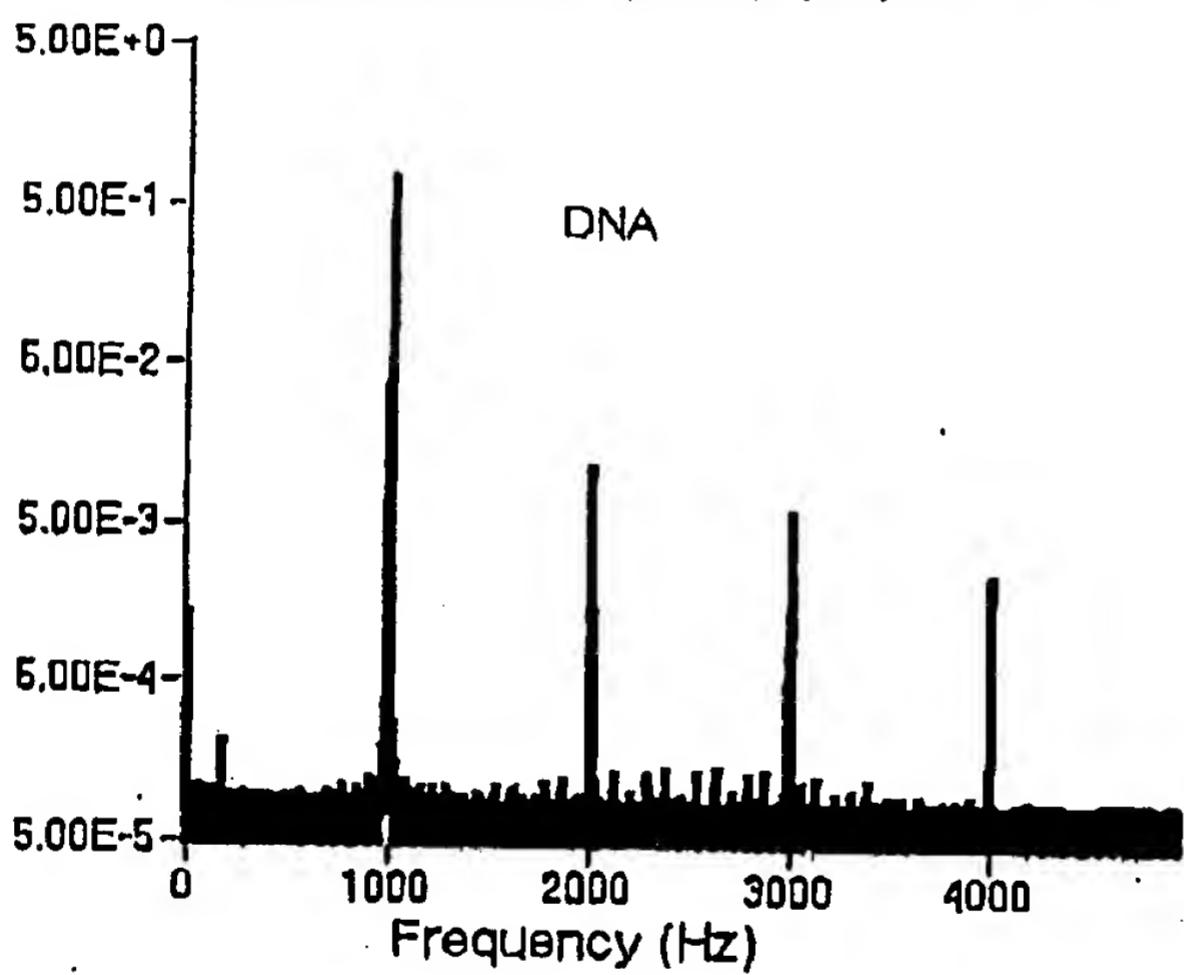
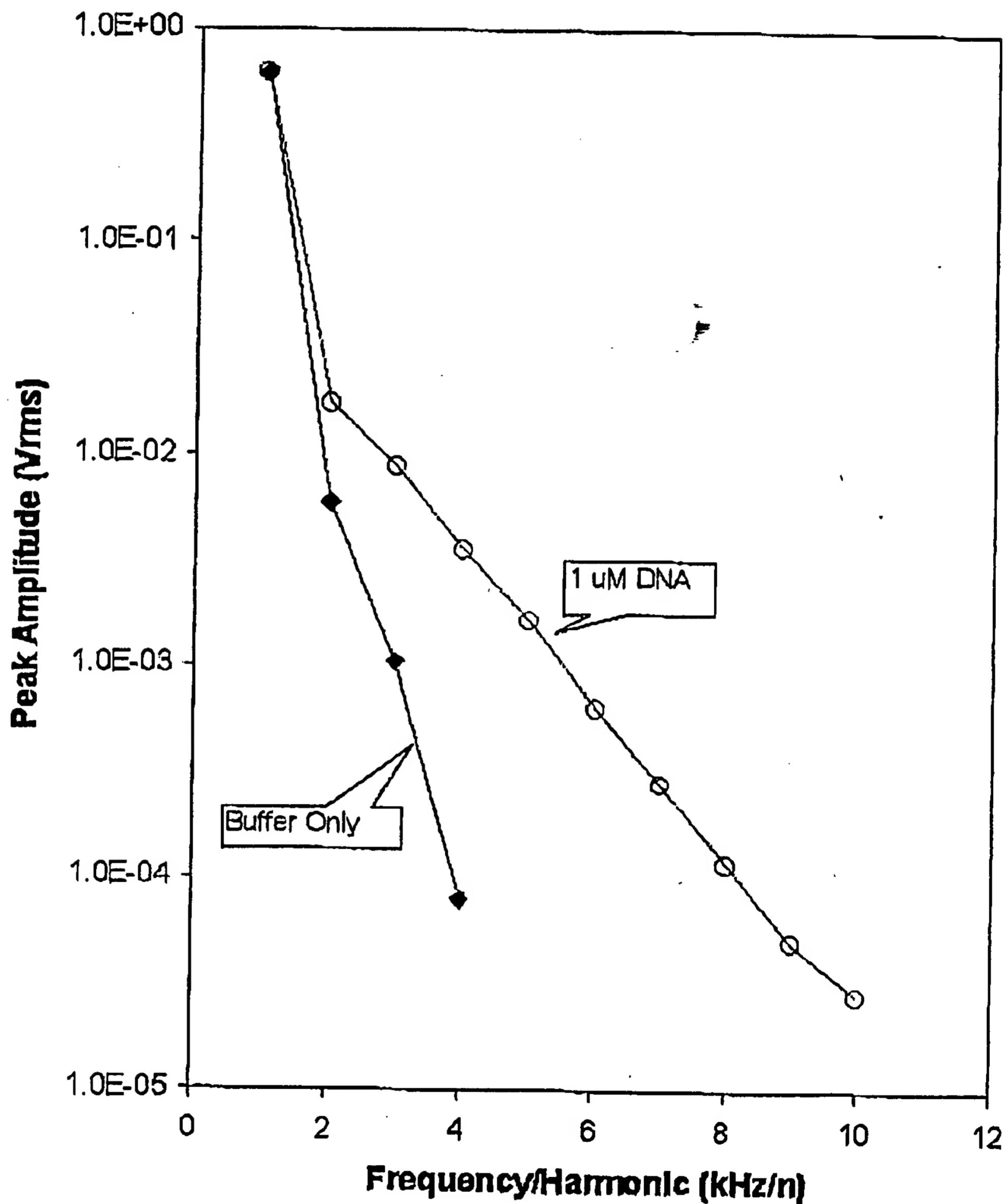


FIG
4B



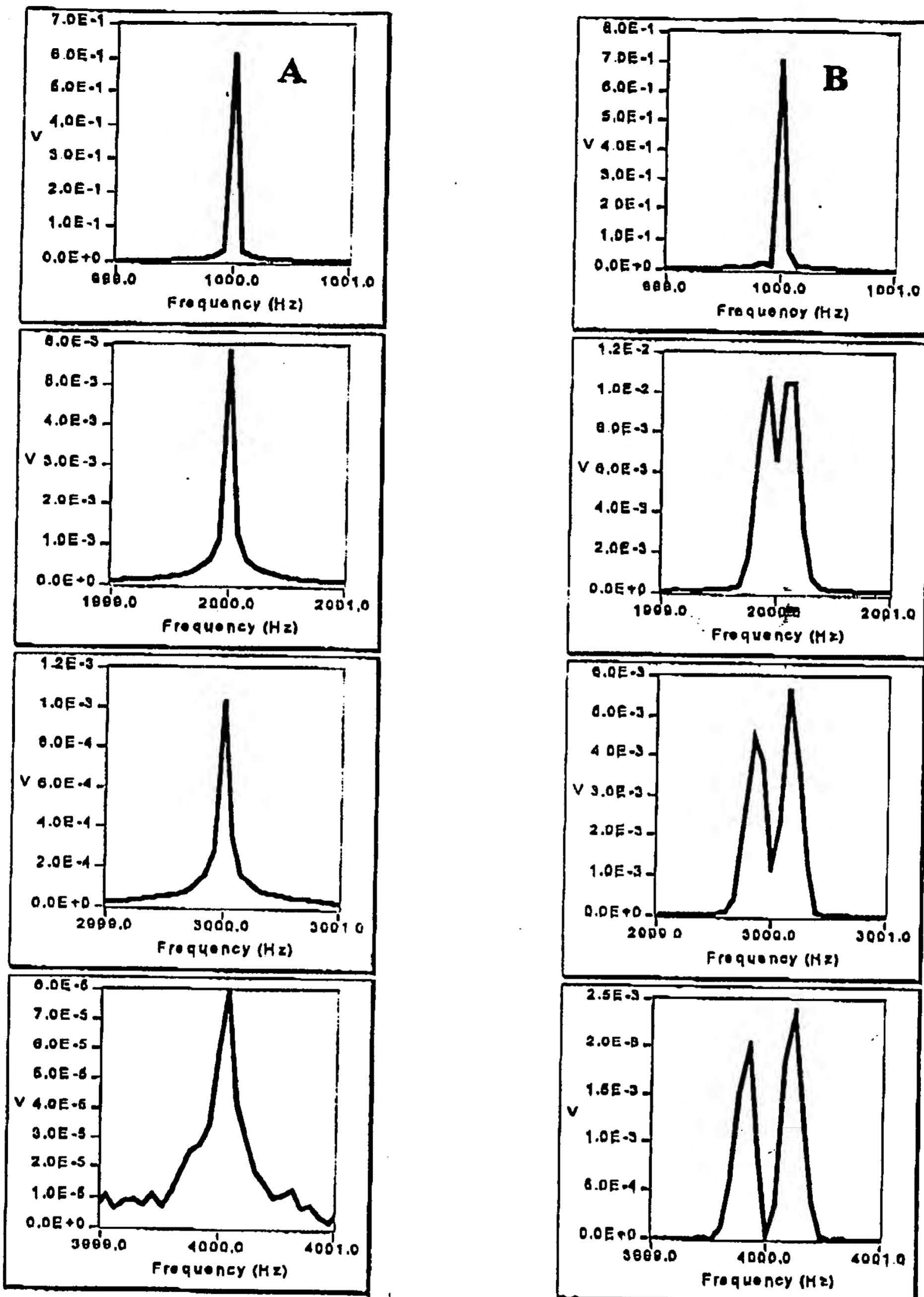


Fig 6

Sinusoidal ACV FFT Spectra
at various DNA Concentrations

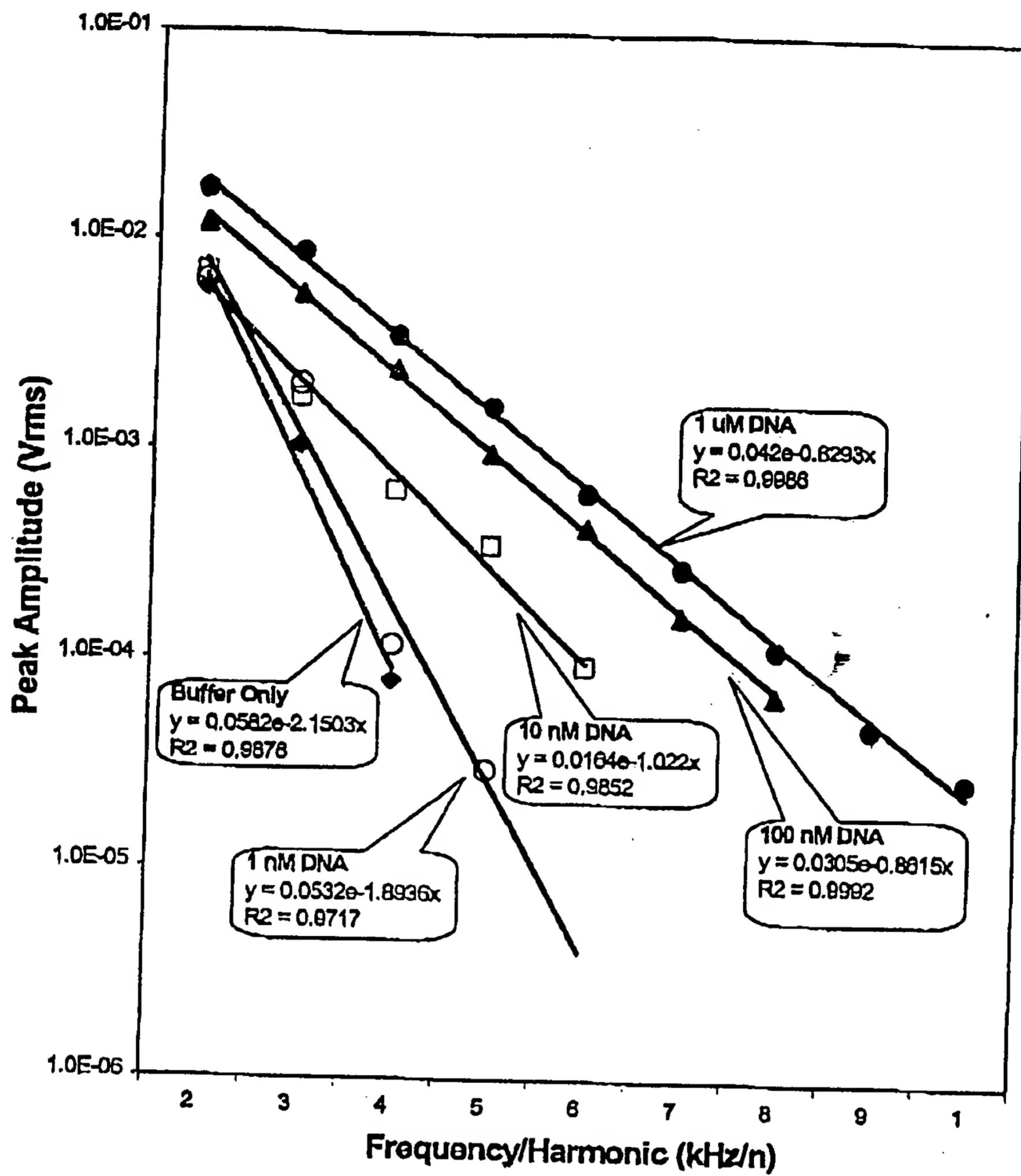


Figure 4. Results from the detection level study. The y-axis is the peak amplitude of the harmonics ($n \geq 2$) at different DNA concentration ($1 \mu\text{M}$ - 1nM) and the x-axis is the frequency and harmonic number. Also shown are data from the buffer solution measurement.

FIG
7

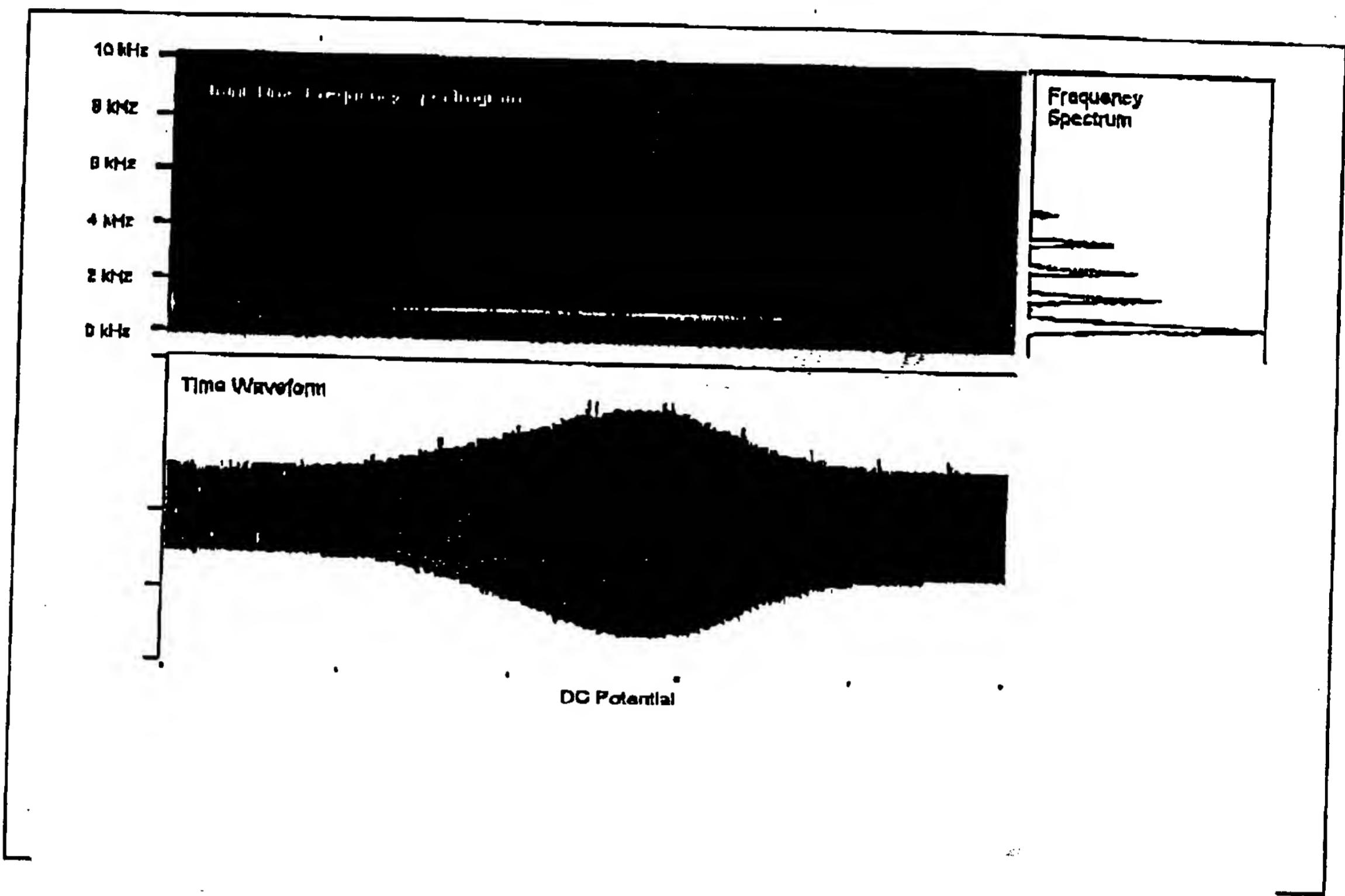


Fig 8

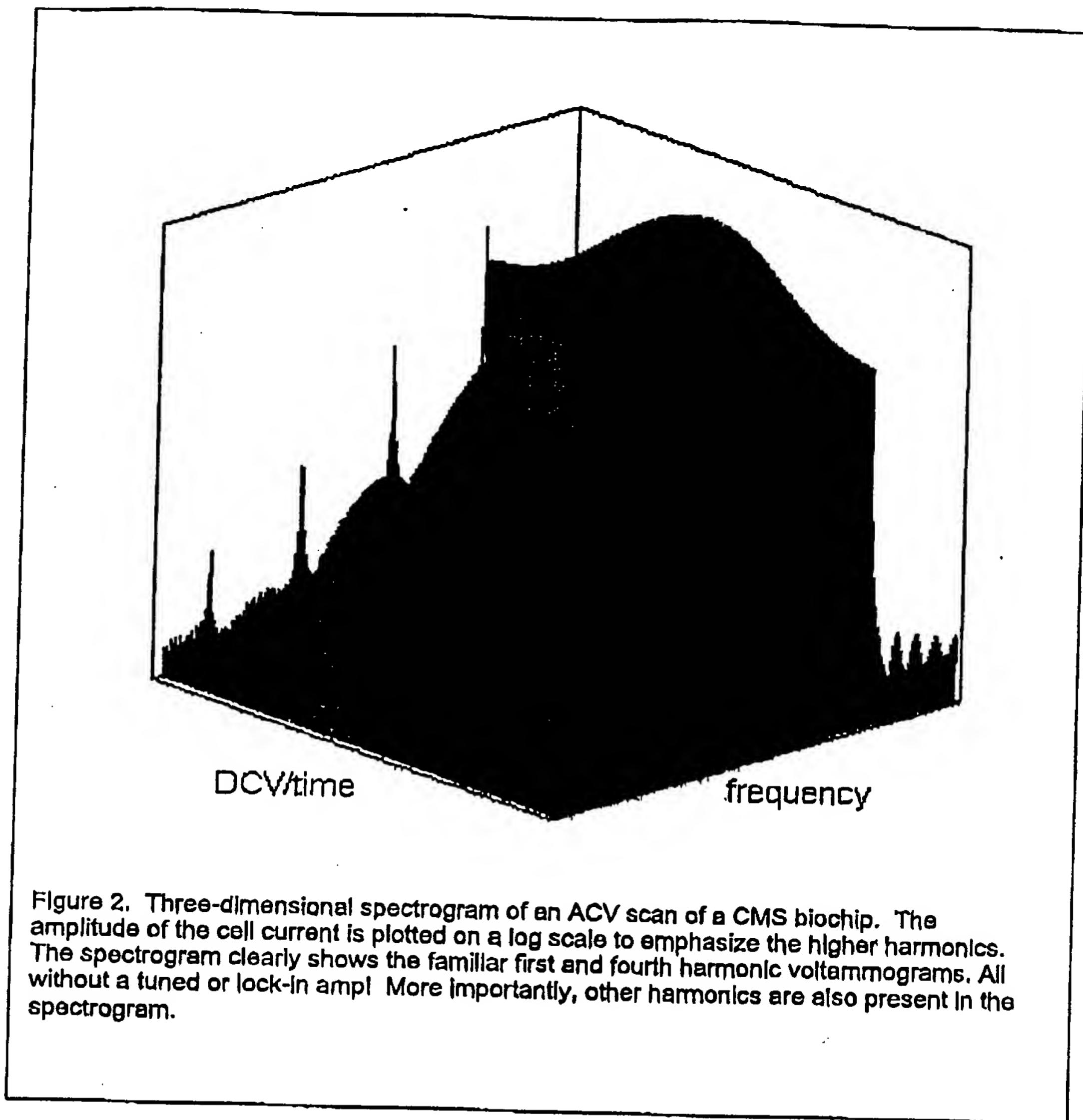


Figure 2. Three-dimensional spectrogram of an ACV scan of a CMS biochip. The amplitude of the cell current is plotted on a log scale to emphasize the higher harmonics. The spectrogram clearly shows the familiar first and fourth harmonic voltammograms. All without a tuned or lock-in ampl. More importantly, other harmonics are also present in the spectrogram.

Fig 9

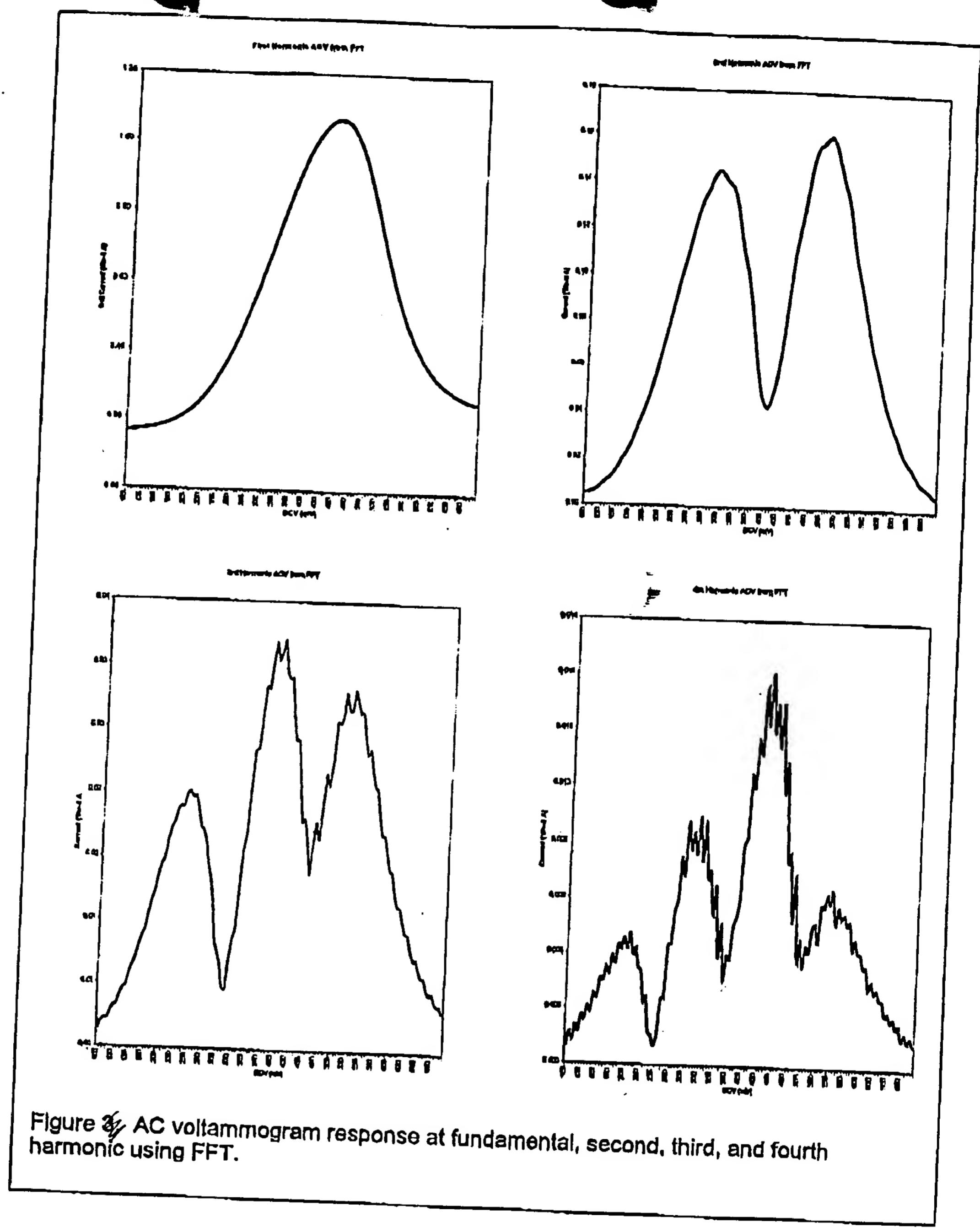


Fig 10